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10/581,323	06/01/2006	Noriko Sugimoto	2006-0837A	3854

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EXAMINER	
CHEN, YI	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2142	

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07/22/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/581,323	SUGIMOTO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	YI CHEN	2142	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 April 2008*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *20-37* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *20-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *01 June 2006* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's arguments filed 4/9/2008 have been fully considered and persuasive.

2. The previously applied objection to claims 35 and 36 are hereby withdrawn in view of applicant's amendment.

Drawings

3. Figure 2 and figure 9 are objected under 37 CFR 1.84 (o) because the figures lack of suitable descriptive legends. The descriptive legends are required for the examiner to understand the drawing. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary

to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 20, 31, 35 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

7. Claims 35 and 36 recite the limitation "it" in lines 15 and 19 in the claims respectfully. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

8. Claim 20 and 31 recites a control section that can share the image "only between the information processing device and at least one other information processing devices in main group and also arranged in a sub group" The claims also recites the control

section that is also operable to execute image which "is shared within the entire main group with all the information processing devices belonging to the same main group." The examiner confused that how the control section can do two operations at the same time. It seems contradictory. It has indefinite problems.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

9. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

10. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 36 recites a computer readable program that encompasses mere software, per se. The claim as a whole may be rendered with software.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 20-21, 24, 29,31-32, and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being unpatentable by Deshpande et al., (A Real-Time Interactive Virtual Classroom Multimedia Distance Learning System, IEEE Transactions on multimedia, Vol. 3, No. 3, December 2001), hereinafter Deshpande, in view of Dwyer et al., ("Creating a virtual classroom for interactive education on the Web, Computer Networks and ISDN Systems 27 (1995), Available online 2/4/2000), hereinafter Dwyer.

13. Regarding claim 20, Deshpande discloses an information processing device, (page 433, fig. 2, live class server), capable of sharing an image, (page 434, fig 3, page 438, fig. 7 and fig. 8, slide), with other information processing devices, (page 433, fig. 2, desktop or laptop, remote students), belonging to a same main group as that of the information processing device, (page 436, fig. 5, connected users list is main group), the information processing device comprising:

an image storage section operable to store images, (live class server store media data (slide) and transfers it to users through MCU, page 434, col. 1, lines 8-17, page 435, col. 1, lines 3-5),

a transmission section operable to transmit to a server image information regarding a whole or a part of the images stored in said image storage section, (live class server store media data (slide) and transfers it to users through MCU, page 434, col. 1, lines 8-17, page 435, col. 1, lines 3-5);

an information retention section operable to retain information regarding a main group to which the information processing device belongs, (page 435, col. 1, line 17, participant list, page 436, fig. 5, connected users list, [including professor], is main group), and information regarding a sub group, (page 433, col. 2, lines 1-3, the remote participants (main group) are classified base on their audio, video transmission capabilities), the sub group being arranged between the information processing device and at least one of the other information processing devices belonging to the same main group, (page 433, col. 2, lines 1-3, the remote participants (main group) are classified base on their audio, video transmission capabilities);

a reception section operable to receive, from the server, shared image information regarding an image to be shared by a plurality of information processing devices belonging to the same main group, the image to be shared having been specified by the server based on the shared image information, (transmit slides from the servers, page 435, col. 2, lines 12-22, page 439, fig. 9b),

a display section operable to display the image in accordance with the shared image information received by said reception section, (page 435, fig. 4, page 438, fig. 7 and fig. 8),

an operation instruction section operable to provide the server with an instruction in accordance with an operation performed on the image displayed on said display section, (the instruction has to go through the server (web server and MCU), page 439, fig. 9b, to perform on the image display, page 435, col. 1, lines 1-10), and

a control section operable to execute interactive image viewing of the image to be shared based on shared information received by said reception section, (the clients receive the slides from the instructor which are interactive, page 435, col. 1, lines 1-10), the image to be shared being specified by the server in accordance with an operation performed by an information processing device, (need to go through web server and MCU, page 439, fig.9b), belonging to the same main group, (connected users list, page 436, fig. 5), wherein the image is shared only between the information processing device and at least one other information processing devices in the same main group, (page 436, fig. 5, the slides only share in the connected users list), and

the control section is also operable to execute interactive image viewing of the image to be shared based on shared image information received by said reception section, (flipping, drawing, marking …etc will appear on the client's slides in real time, page 435, col. 1, lines 1-10), wherein the image is shared within the entire main group with all the information processing devices belonging to the same main group, (page 436, fig. 5, the slides only share in the connected users list).

Deshpande discloses sub group, (page 433, col. 2, lines 1-3, the remote participants (main group) are classified base on their audio, video transmission capabilities). However, Deshpande doesn't explicitly disclose the image is shared only between the information processing device and at least one other information processing devices in the sub group.

Dwyer discloses the image is shared only between the information processing device and at least one other information processing devices in the sub group, (share between two people, page 901, col. 1, lines 30-42).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande and the teachings of Dwyer to create an information processing device capable of sharing an image to specific devices instead of sharing images to all the devices in the list.

14. Regarding claim 31, Deshpande discloses an information processing system allowing a plurality of information processing devices, (page 433, fig. 2, live class server and desktops or laptops), belonging to a same main group (page 436, fig. 5, connected users list is main group), to share an image via a server, (live class server store media data (slide) and transfers it to users through MCU, page 434, col. 1, lines 8-17, page 435, col. 1, lines 3-5), wherein

each of the plurality of information processing devices comprises:

an image storage section operable to store images, (live class server store media data (slide) and transfers it to users through MCU, page 434, col. 1, lines 8-17, page 435, col. 1, lines 3-5);

a transmission section operable to transmit to the server image information regarding a whole or a part of the images stored in said image storage section, (live

class server store media data (slide) and transfers it to users through MCU, page 434, col. 1, lines 8-17, page 435, col. 1, lines 3-5);

an information retention section operable to retain information regarding a main group to which the information processing device belongs and information managed by the server regarding a sub group, (page 435, col. 1, line 17, participant list, page 436, fig. 5, connected users list, [including professor], is main group), the sub group being arranged between two or more information processing devices among the plurality of information processing devices belonging to the same main group, (page 433, col. 2, lines 1-3, the remote participants (main group) are classified base on their audio, video transmission capabilities);

a reception section operable to receive shared image information from the server, (transmit slides from the servers, page 435, col. 2, lines 12-22, page 439, fig. 9b);

a display section operable to display an image in accordance with the shared image information received by said reception section, (page 435, fig. 4, page 438, fig. 7 and fig. 8);

an operation instruction section operable to provide the server with an instruction in accordance with an operation performed on the image displayed on said display section, (the instruction has to go through the server (web server and MCU), page 439, fig. 9b, to perform on the image display, page 435, col. 1, lines 1-10); and

a control section operable to control image viewing by the device, , (flipping, drawing, marking …etc will appear on the client's slides in real time, page 435, col. 1, lines 1-10),

the server comprises:

a server reception section operable to receive the image information from at least one of the plurality of information processing devices, (MCU or web server receives media data (slide) from LCS, page 434, col. 1, lines 6-12, page 439, fig. 9b).

a server image storage section operable to store the image information received by said server reception section, (slides store in the server, page 434, col. 2, lines 23-26).

an information management section operable to manage information regarding the plurality of information processing devices belonging to the same main group, (page 436, fig. 5, connected users list);

a server control section operable to specify, in accordance with the operation performed by the user and based on the image information stored in said server image storage section, an image to be shared by the plurality of information processing devices, (the interaction of slides between instructor and clients, page 435, col. 1, lines 1-10, need to go through web server or MCU, page 439, fig. 9b), and

a server transmission section operable to transmit, to the plurality of information processing devices, the shared image information regarding the image which has been specified by said server control section, (share the slides to other clients, page 439, fig. 9b),

the control section of each of the plurality of information processing devices being operable to execute interactive image viewing of an image to be shared based on shared information received by said reception section, (flipping, drawing, marking …etc will appear on the client's slides in real time, page 435, col. 1, lines 1-10), the image to be shared being specified by the server in accordance with an operation performed by an information processing device, (need to go through web server and MCU, page 439, fig.9b), belonging to the same main group, (connected users list, page 436, fig. 5), wherein the image is shared only between information processing devices of the plurality of information processing devices in the same main group, (page 436, fig. 5, the slides only share in the connected users list), that are also arranged in a sub group, (page 433, col. 2, lines 1-3, the remote participants (main group) are classified base on their audio, video transmission capabilities), and

each control section of the plurality of information processing devices also being operable to execute interactive image viewing of the image to be shared based on shared image information received by said reception section, (the clients receive interactive image from the instructor, page 435, lines 3-13), wherein the image is shared within the entire main group with all the information processing devices belonging to the same main group, (page 436, fig. 5, the slides only share in the connected users list).

Deshpande discloses sub group, (page 433, col. 2, lines 1-3, the remote participants (main group) are classified base on their audio, video transmission capabilities). However, Deshpande doesn't explicitly disclose the image is shared only

between the information processing device and at least one other information processing devices in the sub group.

Dwyer discloses the image is shared only between the information processing device and at least one other information processing devices in the sub group, (share between two people, page 901, col. 1, lines 30-42).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande and the teachings of Dwyer to create an information processing device capable of sharing an image to specific devices instead of sharing images to all the devices in the list.

15. Regarding claim 36, Deshpande discloses a computer-readable program for causing an information processing device, (page 433, fig. 2, live class server), to execute an information processing method for sharing an image, (page 434, fig 3, page 438, fig. 7 and fig. 8, slide), with other information processing devices, (page 433, fig. 2, desktop or laptop, remote students), belonging to a same main group as that of the information processing device, (page 436, fig. 5, connected users list is main group), the program comprising:

transmitting to a server image information regarding a whole or a part of images, (live class server store media data (slide) and transfers it to users through MCU, page 434, col. 1, lines 8-17, page 435, col. 1, lines 3-5), stored in an image storage section, (live class server store media data (slide) and transfers it to users through MCU, page 434, col. 1, lines 8-17, page 435, col. 1, lines 3-5),

receiving, from the server, shared image information regarding an image to be shared by a plurality of information processing devices, (transmit slides from the servers, page 435, col. 2, lines 12-22, page 439, fig. 9b), belonging to the same main group, (page 435, col. 1, line 17, participant list, page 436, fig. 5, connected users list, [including professor], is main group), the image to be shared having been specified by the server based on the image information, (transmit slides from the servers, page 435, col. 2, lines 12-22, page 439, fig. 9b);

determining whether or not the image to be shared, which is indicated by the shared image information received, (page 435, col. 2, lines 4-11), is to be shared only between the information processing device and at least one other information processing device in a main group that are also arranged in a sub group, (page 433, col. 2, lines 1-3, the remote participants (main group) are classified base on their audio, video transmission capabilities),

providing the server with an instruction in accordance with an operation performed on the displayed image, (the instruction has to go through the server (web server and MCU), page 439, fig. 9b, to perform on the image display, page 435, col. 1, lines 1-10),

re-receiving the shared image information which is specified at any time by the server in accordance with the operation performed an information processing device, (page 434, col. 2, lines 22-23, the instructor will select an appropriate slide URL at the server), and

updating and displaying the image in accordance with the re-received shared image information, (page 435, col. 1, lines 1-20).

Deshpande doesn't explicitly disclose displaying the image by using the shared information when it is determined that the image is to be shared only within the sub group, and executing interactive image viewing only for the information processing device and the at least one other information processing device that are arranged as a sub group, and when it is determined that the image is to be shared within the same main group, displaying the image by using the shared image information, and executing interactive viewing for all information processing devices belonging to the same main group.

Dwyer discloses displaying the image by using the shared information when it is determined that the image is to be shared only within the sub group, and executing interactive image viewing only for the information processing device and the at least one other information processing device that are arranged as a sub group, (share between two people, page 901, col. 1, lines 30-42), and when it is determined that the image is to be shared within the same main group, displaying the image by using the shared image information, and executing interactive viewing for all information processing devices belonging to the same main group,(share among a whole group, page 901, col. 1, lines 30-42).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande and the teachings of Dwyer to create an

information processing device capable of sharing an image to specific devices instead of sharing images to all the devices in the list.

16. Regarding claim 21, Deshpande discloses an input section operable to input information regarding a feeling or emotion about an image displayed on said display section,

wherein said transmission section transmits, to another information processing device belonging to the same main group, the information regarding the feeling or emotion inputted via the input section, (col. 1, lines 7-10, page 435)

17. Regarding claim 24, Deshpande discloses said reception section downloads the shared image information in accordance with URL information which is notified from the server, the URL information indicating where the shared image information is stored, (col. 1, lines 21-24, page 435, col. 2, lines 1-3, page 435).

18. Regarding claim 29, Deshpande discloses an image input section operable to input the image information, (fig. 2, page 433, fig. 3, page 434).

19. Regarding claim 32, Deshpande discloses an input section operable to input information regarding a feeling or emotion about an image displayed on said display section, and transmits by using said transmission section, to another information

processing device belonging to the same main group, the information regarding the feeling or emotion inputted into said input section, (col. 1, lines 7-10, page 435).

20. Regarding claim 35, they are method claims corresponding to the computer readable program claims 36. They are rejected for the same reasons.

21. Claims 22-23, 26-28, 30, 33-34, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deshpande and Dwyer as applied to claims 20-21, 29, and 31-32 above, in view of Handbook for the Palm™ Tungsten™ T3 Handheld, (1998-2003 Palm, Inc.) hereinafter Tungsten T3, and further in view of PalmOne Tungsten T3 Update, hereinafter "Update".

22. Regarding claim 22, Deshpande doesn't disclose a direct communication section operable to directly transmit to the at least one other information processing device belonging to the sub group, without involving the server, the image to be shared only within the sub group.

Tungsten T3 discloses a direct communication section operable to directly transmit to the at least one other information processing device belonging to the sub group, without involving the server, the image to be shared only within the sub group, , ("Sending data using Bluetooth communication", page 32).

At the time of the invention (see Update), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande and the teachings of

Tungsten T3 to create an information processing device capable of sharing an image when the server is not available.

23. Regarding claim 23, Deshpande doesn't disclose a direct communication section operable to directly transmit, without involving the server, the information regarding the feeling or emotion to the at least one other information processing device belonging to the sub group.

Tungsten T3 discloses a direct communication section operable to directly transmit, without involving the server, the information regarding the feeling or emotion to the at least one other information processing device belonging to the sub group, ("Sending data using Bluetooth communication", page 32).

At the time of the invention (see Update), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande and the teachings of Tungsten T3 to create an information processing device capable of sharing feeling information when the server is not available.

24. Regarding claim 26, Deshpande doesn't disclose said operation instruction section is a touch panel.

Tungsten T3 discloses said operation instruction section is a touch panel, ("tap beam", page 126).

At the time of the invention (see Update), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande and the teachings of

Tungsten T3 to create an information processing device which allows the user to perform the operation on the touch panel.

25. Regarding claim 27, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 26 above, in addition, Deshpande discloses said control section causes said display section to display a shared image and a menu image with which an operation on the shared image is performed, (col. 2, lines 22-25, page 434, col. 1, lines 1-11, page 435).

Tungsten T3 discloses said operation instruction section is provided on said display section, ("tap beam", page 126).

26. Regarding claim 28, Deshpande doesn't disclose said operation instruction section allows an operation to be performed on a shared image by moving a user's finger on said operation instruction section.

Tungsten T3 discloses said operation instruction section allows an operation to be performed on a shared image by moving a user's finger on said operation instruction section, ("Elements of the handheld interface", page 13).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to understand that the operation instruction section allows the user to perform an operation on a shared image by moving the user's stylus, pen and pencil on the operation instruction section. It can also to allow the user to perform an operation on a shared image by moving the user's finger on the operation instruction section.

27. Regarding claim 30, Deshpande discloses said image input section inputs the image information when the image information has been inputted, and causes said image storage section to store the image information, (fig. 2, page 433, fig. 3, page 434); and

said transmission section transmits to the server the image information. (col. 1, lines 7-10, page 434).

Deshpande does not discloses said image input section inputs the attribute information indicating a time when the image information has been inputted, and causes said image storage section to store the attribute information; and

said transmission section transmits to the server the attribute information.

Tungsten T3 discloses said image input section, (receiving image from other devices, "beaming photo", page 126), inputs the attribute information indicating a time when the image information has been inputted, and causes said image storage section to store the attribute information, ("viewing a slide show", page 122);

said transmission section transmits to the server the attribute information, (transmit the images to other devices, "beaming photo", page 126, "viewing a slide show", page 122)

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande with the teachings of Tungsten T3 because when the user receives the image from the server, the user knows when the image was created.

28. Regarding claim 34, Deshpande does not disclose the information processing devices belonging to the sub group further comprise a direct communication section operable to directly communicate with another information processing device without involving the server, and directly transmits, to the another information processing device belonging to the sub group, the information regarding the feeling or emotion.

Tungsten T3 discloses the information processing devices belonging to the sub group further comprise a direct communication section operable to directly communicate with another information processing device without involving the server, and directly transmits, to the another information processing device belonging to the sub group, the information regarding the feeling or emotion, ("Sending data using Bluetooth communication", page 32).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande and the teachings of Tungsten T3 to create an information processing device capable of sharing a feeling information when the server is not available.

29. Regarding claim 37, Deshpande discloses a transmission of the shared image information performed by said server transmission section or interactive image viewing among the plurality of information processing devices, (col1, lines 1-10, page 435).

Deshpande does not disclose after the operations is completed, said server control section deletes image information by which the shared image information stored in said server image storage section has been specified.

Tungsten T3 discloses after the operations is completed, said server control section deletes image information by which the shared image information stored in said server image storage section has been specified, ("delete a photo", page 123).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande and the teachings of Waites because the shared images in the server cannot be accessed by third party after the operations completed.

30. Claims 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deshpande and Dwyer as applied to claims 20 and 24 above , in view of Waites, (US 6788769 B1).

31. Regarding claim 25, Deshpande does not disclose the URL information is created based on cellular phone numbers of all the information processing devices belonging to the main group.

Waites discloses the URL information is created based on cellular phone numbers of all the information processing devices belonging to the main group, (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 6-11).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Deshpande and the teachings of Waites to create a server which can reduce a possibility of overlapping URL information.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to YI CHEN whose telephone number is (571)270-3805. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on 571-272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Yi Chen
7/12/2008

/Andrew Caldwell/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2141